JUNE 3, 1773. THE NUMBER 1140.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the freshest ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE.——*Suet.* in *Tib.* S. 28.

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To the GENTLEMAN, *who is pleased to style himself*
"A CLERGYMAN OF THE CHURCH OF
"ENGLAND."

SIR,

WHEN I find a Gentleman, who attempts to write upon serious and important Subjects, earnestly soliciting the Passions of his Readers, and endeavouring by every specious Art to interest those Passions in his Favour;—when I see a Vein of paltry Ridicule opened and substituted in the Place of manly Sense and solid Argument; I confess, to my Understanding it betrays a Consciousness in the Writer, that he hath undertaken the Defence of a Cause, in his own Opinion, *indefensible*. Of this Sort I cannot but consider your Hand Bill lately addressed to the Vestry and Inhabitants of Bruton Parish, and circulated, I presume, by your express Mandate. It seems intended to prepare the Way for another high seasoned Entertainment, which the Publick, no Doubt, must be waiting for with eager Expectation. You have entered, Sir, a VOLUNTEER into your Friend's Service, and I do not question your being paid with his most unfeigned Thanks and his warmest Gratitude. I cannot doubt that the Gratulations of your Friends must have given additional Life and Vigour to that Complacency and Self Applause, which you must have enjoyed, from the very dexterous Arrangement of your Artillery; but give me Leave, Sir, to attempt the Removal of those Prejudices, you have laboured to excite. Your first Endeavour is to win over to your Party the Compassion of your Readers; in this, it must be acknowledged you have shewn no inconsiderable Adroitness and have paid a just Compliment to their Humanity; when you thought a favourable Disposition had been effectually secured, your next Attempt is to rouse their Resentment and Abhorrence. But, be candid for once, and confess that all these Things should be laid aside, when the Understanding ought solely to be addressed and not drawn from its proper Object by delusive Phantoms.

You appear to have considered the Parish of Bruton as Mr. Henley's PECULIAR; his undoubted Property: Else, what can you mean by representing it as inflicting a Punishment, if the Vestry should reject him? Have not the Laws placed the Right of Election in the Vestries? If they refuse a Candidate because they do not like him, and this, perhaps, for various good Reasons, can it be said, with the least Propriety, that Punishment is inflicted? Or can it be said that the least Injustice is done? In a former Part of your Address, you seem to think you have deduced a regular Title to this Gentleman. You say "After the Death "of the Reverend Mr. Johnson, it was the Opinion of most Men that "he would have been chosen our Minister by the Consent of all or at "least the far greater Part of the Vestry." A Gentleman, whose Attention to the Duties of a particular Department may seclude him pretty much from the World, cannot be supposed so well acquainted with the Opinions of *most Men*, as those, who mix with them; indeed, I believe, it is no uncommon Thing for such a Person to imagine that all others think nearly, as he does; he may be too apt to draw a Circle round himself and then fancy that he sees the Opinions, Judgments and Inclinations of all the rest of the World dancing within its Circumference: Either you or I have been egregiously misinformed as to this Fact. Instead of the Parish's *standing Candidate* for Mr. Henley, I had many Reasons to believe, when the former, as well as the present Vacancy happened, that it was disagreeable to the Generality of the Parishioners, that he should be their Minister. As a pretty strong Evidence of this, and that his Friends were suspicious of it, I think I need only rely on the very early and earnest Solicitations, which were said to have been made in his Favour. How the Votes may turn out, upon the very extraordinary Canvass, which I hear has been carried on, I do not know; but I can say, from good Authority, that several who have signed a Petition in Mr. Henley's Favour, have declared that they were teazed and worried into it, and, that they prefer another Gentleman. If a Vestry approves a Candidate in other *essential* Respects, I think it is right to pay a proper Regard to the Inclination of the Generality of the Parish; as the Instruction of the Inhabitants, their regular Attendance on divine Worship, in short their Happiness depends on having a Minister, whom they esteem and respect; but the making an Election of this Sort merely a *popular* one is surely very improper and I am persuaded it will not be countenanced. "The Time of his Residence in this Colony," &c. &c. are much relied on; but recollect, Sir, that Length of Residence is not always a sure Recommendation; nor can I see a good Reason, however great my Regard may be for that Seminary, why the Parish of Bruton should be wedded to the College; but I could point out many Instances, in which the Parish may lose considerable Benefits by not having a Minister unconnected with other Employments, which must engross a very large Share of his Attention. Whether his Manner of discharging the ministerial Function, during the Time he officiated for Mr. Horrocks, was agreeable to the Parish, they are the best Judges. I presume Mr. Horrocks paid him for his Services. As to his "literary Merit and the "manly Perspicuity of his Compositions", I am not at all concerned to question them at present, though I cannot help observing, that I believe *these Things* have, in *more Instances than one*, been rather taken for granted, than proved. You insinuate by one of your Queries, which implies the strongest Affirmation, that Mr. Henley hath been "persecuted, as if he "had rendered himself unworthy of partaking of the common Rights "of Humanity;" and, in another Paragraph you assert *roundly* that I have "openly avowed the Doctrine of Persecution under all its frightful "Forms," which you have endeavoured to paint with the most hideous Colouring, by holding forth "Fire and Faggot" and sending your Readers to Spain and Portugal, that they may see them burning with the greatest "Ardour;" and for the Truth of your Assertion, horrid to relate! you invoke the Name of the Blessed Jesus. But, I beseech you, Sir, in the Name of Common Justice, what doth this Persecution consist of? How do you prove me to be either the Author or Avower of it? Or by what Kind of Evidence can you satisfy the World that I have openly avowed or even entertained in my Breast the slightest, the most latent Principles of Persecution? Let the Reader examine my Observations on the Passage of the Sermon, you have quoted; let the impartial World view a naked and true State of the Case, which you have, unprovoked, again dragged before the Publick; but let it first be stripped of all Art, Colouring or Disguise, and I will acquiesce in the Decision. A Parish becomes vacant by the Death of its Incumbent. A Clergyman applies to one of the Vestry to supply the Vacancy. The Vestryman is, as he ought to be, a Friend of the Established Church and considers himself, as bound by a *most solemn Subscription*, to be conformable to her Doctrine and Discipline; not approving the Candidate, for Reasons, in his Opinion, the most cogent, he tells him so, in Terms the least offensive; he is very cautious of saying any Thing, that might reflect on this Gentleman's Character, though he doth not deny but he might have mentioned his Objections in private Company, when the Conversation happened to turn upon the Subject. In Vestry, he contents himself with giving his Vote for a different Candidate, without even hinting, that he can recollect, the Objections he had to the other, and this because there was no apparent Occasion for it. The Parish again becomes vacant; the Candidate makes the same Application; the Vestryman repeats his Objections, and, that he may be the better understood, descends more to Particulars, than he did at first. In Vestry, finding that there was Occasion for it, he made some of the Objections to him, which his own Writings had furnished; upon these he was then willing to have rested the Matter, expecting that they would have been sufficient; but, at a succeeding Vestry, thinking, for many striking Reasons, that he ought no longer to be on the Reserve, he mentioned some heterodox Opinions, which he was informed by good Authority the Candidate had avowed and made such Observations, as he thought pertinent and necessary. He did not expect or desire to have his bare Word taken for these Things, but was willing to give up his Authors. He could not doubt but the Candidate would be made acquainted with every Thing that was said, and supposed the Matter would be inquired into at a future Vestry; here it might have rested; and surely this was the proper Place for the Inquiry, so far, as the Election was concerned; any other Measures, which the Candidate might have chosen, were at his Option. The Thing, however, was very soon made publick in the Parish, though not by this particular Vestryman, and produced from the Candidate a very insulting Card in the publick Paper, by which the Vestryman was plainly charged with Hypocrisy and Falsehood. Thus I stood publickly arraigned for doing what my Duty, as one of the civil Guardians of the Church, demanded; and, for discharging this Duty, thus have you, Sir, endeavoured to brand me with the odious and detestable Name of Persecutor.

Now for the Resentment of your Readers, which you have endeavoured to call forth into Action. If your Artillery should recoil and do you an Injury, don't be too uneasy; you may take for your Comfort that you are not the only Man in the World, who has been hurt by such Accidents. You venture to affirm "that you have confuted every Argument that "has been produced against Mr. Henley's Orthodoxy," except such as are purely personal "and relate only to Matters of private Conversation." If your Dictum is to be taken, it may be so; but I beg you will not triumph before you have obtained a certain Victory. You tell my Fellow Parishioners, "that they will do well to consider that *Men of Letters* "frequently defend *Systems* for the Sake of *Information* and often maintain "*Tenets*, which they never think of carrying into Practice. If a Word "dropped in the Warmth of Disputation be sufficient to destroy a Man's "Credit; if the minutest Deviation from the Rules of strict Orthodoxy "can overthrow all the Labours of a Life of Learning and Virtue; if "private Pique and Resentment authorise the Violation of the Laws of "professed Friendship and Hospitality, then farewell; a long Farewell "to every Thing that is capable of smoothing the rugged Path of Humanity. But I shudder, when I reflect upon the Consequences of such "Principles." Very pretty Words I must confess; but I fear that some Gentlemen are so enraptured with the musical Sound of their own sweet flowing Periods, that they attend more to the Euphony of their Language, than to the Propriety and Justness of its Application. This String of Sarcasms seems to wear a double Face; but I am sure none of them are applicable to either of the Persons, whom I have alluded to, as the Authors of my Information; they must be acquitted of every Design to prejudice Mr. Henley, as what they related was previous to any Competition for this Parish or any other Office, that I know of. If these Censures are just, let the whole Weight of them fall upon me, as the only Person, that can deserve them. As to catching at Words dropped in the Warmth of Disputation and turning them to any one's Prejudice; or, as to my ever betraying the Secrets of any private Conversation, which the Laws of good Breeding or Hospitality require to remain such, I defy you or any Man living to accuse me of it with Justice. But can't you suppose a Case, in which a Man's Silence would be extremely culpable? I take the Liberty, for once, of consulting you, as my *Casuist*. What, if I should hear you, a Gentleman of *undoubted Credit*, declare that, in a private Company, you had heard a certain Person avow Sentiments and Principles not only inconsistent with, but utterly subversive of the Duties of an Office he might afterwards solicit my Vote for? You might be led to this Relation by the accidental Turn of the Conversation; perhaps you might mention these Things with a View to know the Company's Opinion (for Men of *Letters* are very desirous of having their Scruples cleared up) or you might do it with a just and laudable Design to censure such Principles, and this perhaps too with Reluctance: But how am I to act? Must I disbelieve what you have declared, when I really believe every Word of it true? This would be dissembling and deceiving myself with a Witness; or, must I, notwithstanding what I have heard and believe, give my Voice for the Candidate to fill the Office? I do not know what Answer you will give to this; but my Conscience dictates to me, that, though, in Tenderness to the Man's Character, I ought not wantonly to make Use of this Information, yet, if nothing else will avail to prevent his Election into such Office, it becomes my indispensable Duty to urge these Things, *in a proper Place*, as Objections against him. If any Injury or supposed Hardship ensues, it is all resolvable into the original Cause, his own Imprudence. But it is suggested that private "Pique and Resentment" was at the Bottom; if you mean that a Dislike of a Man's Principles and Measures can, with Propriety, be expressed by these Appellations, you may be right; but, if you design to insinuate that I have been actuated by any personal Animosity or Resentment against your Friend, I repeat a Declaration formerly made, that it is without the slightest Foundation. If "Men of Letters frequently defend Systems, &c. for the Sake of Information," &c. They should, especially if Clergymen, and, more especially, if such Opinions are heterodox, be very cautious in doing so; if they have a Fancy to show their own witty Parts or to try the Skill and Dexterity of their Opponents; should they not, at least, after the Argument is over, be at some Pains to undeceive their Hearers, by convincing them that they had been in Sport? Or would it not be more decent to refrain from Things of this Sort altogether? I own myself one of those, who should always expect to see a Clergyman on the orthodox Side of the Question. In publick Schools it may be allowable for a Tutor to exercise the Faculties of his Pupil in Order to ground him well in the Proofs of whatever Science he is engaged in, provided it is done with Discretion; but it may be highly injurious to draw some Things of this Sort into common Life, especially in mixed Companies. I learned, when a Child, how dangerous it was to play with edged Tools; and, since I have grown up, I have had an equal Abhorrence at hearing Things sacred treated with Levity or Disrespect. But, I should be glad to know, after all, what Information can "Men of Letters," of profound Erudition want in that Science, which is their peculiar Profession, especially in the leading fundamental Articles of it? Or what Instruction can they expect to receive from those, who must be supposed less acquainted with Things of the Sort, than themselves? You must be acknowledged a warm and zealous Friend, but you surely are a very indifferent Apologist.

It is far from my Intention to pursue you through all your puerile Observations on my Remarks; with me, there is still a very striking Difference between the Words, you are pleased to ring so many Changes upon; I acknowledge, however, that I have no Right to alter one Word of Mr. Henley's, and, since his Friend forbids it, let the Word "approve" stand, and it will only make my Objection the stronger. But, to show your Dexterity at a Shift, I must take Notice of one very ingenious Remark on the Word "*Rubrick*." The Passage in the Sermon is this; "If the Mode which the Rubrick prescribes," &c. You say "it is evident that the Term *Rubrick* cannot in any exclusive Sense mean "the *Rubrick* of the Church of England, for the Writer is treating about "those Establishments only, which enjoin antiscriptural Forms of pub"lick Devotion." And was the Writer, in Reality, *treating only of antiscriptural Forms?* Had this been the Case, I certainly must have agreed with him in Opinion. But, as to *the Rubrick*; does not every Churchman understand it to mean the *Rubrick of our Church*; the Word, it is true, according to its Derivation, may mean Things more at large; but we know, when an appropriated Term is used, it must be understood according to its common Acceptation. Every one knows what is meant by THE BIBLE; and yet the Word *Bible* signifies simply any Book. Besides this, Sir, you have misquoted my Observation; I did not suggest that a Man might *officiate* in a Church, "although he does not think the "Form of her publick Service the best possible;" perhaps you might have been led into the Mistake by the over great Hurry you were in to put a favourite Question, which you do with an Air of so much Triumph. Who was the Author of Criticus and Hoadleianus, or the Letter to A. W. I never asserted; I did, indeed, say, as you do, that Mr. Henley was suspected; and I undertook, as I do again, if required, to prove that he avowed the Sentiments and Principles of Hoadleianus. But *you* have now, Sir, left the World very little Reason to doubt who was the real Author of these decent Performances; and I would ask *him*, whether they do not favour much more of Socinianism than Christianity? You say that you would have answered my long "String of Questions," if they had been put to you, by demanding, "whether it was reasonable or fit to oblige "a Man to prove a Negative." Take Care of your Consistency, Sir; for, if I mistake not, I shall find you, in a second Breath, after mentioning the several Accusations brought against Archbishop Secker, demanding, "Why are not these Accusations proved to be void of Foundation?" In my Understanding, here is Proof required of a pure Negative; demanded too of the Friends of a Prelate, after he is dead and laid in his Grave. But it seems the Memory of Secker is not entitled to the Indulgencies of common Candour nor common Sense. After all this Pother about *Negatives*; how did I demand a Proof of one? Some plain Questions were put to Mr. Henley; if they are answered in the Affirmative; no Proof is necessary; if in the Negative; the Querist undertakes to prove the Facts suggested; and this is surely all fair. You insist that the Strictures made upon Hoadleianus were both *improper* and *indecent*; which of us may be supposed to have the *greater Partiality for him*, let others determine. I can tell you, however, in the mean Time, that these Strictures were much commended by many Gentlemen, who, I believe, are as good Judges, as either of us. "But let Hoadleianus defend his own Cause." Whenever he undertakes it, I don't doubt but we shall find him applauding Mr. Gwatkin's *literary Merit*; *the manly Perspicuity of his Compositions*, and perhaps he may add his exceeding great Candour and the Consistency of his Reasoning into the Bargain. I know full well how very friendly some ingenious Authors are to one another, and how very dexterously they can *play* into each others Hands.

When you find yourself disposed to exercise your Quill again, pray be cautious and take Care of Facts, before you venture to assert them. You say, "as to the much disputed Question concerning the Scheme of an "American Episcopate, *all the World knows this Gentleman concurred* in "the Vote of Thanks for the Opposition that was made to it." On the contrary I do *aver that no Man in the World knows it*; but it is well known that I was not present, when the Vote passed. I do not pretend to say that my Presence would have made any Alteration; nor do I presume to censure the Measure, having always considered it as my Duty to acquiesce in the Determinations of a Majority. What particular Reasons might have governed, it is not for me to determine. The Scheme was new and of Importance; there seemed to be an Impropriety, that so few Clergymen, as were present at the Convention, should take such large and hasty Strides into it; what was proposed must nearly have concerned the Community at large, and therefore without Question, their Representatives ought to have been consulted; the Method taken in thanking the Protesters, was thought an expeditious and proper Way of expressing the publick Disapprobation of the Proceedings. I own to you that I, as well as many others, had my Doubts from the first *as to the Motives of some of the Protesters*; but these were fully cleared up by *some* of their Publications, which furnished the most *explicit* Comments on the Protest. Several subsequent Transactions opened the Scene still fuller to my View.

"That something called *Principle*," which you are pleased to compliment your Friend with at my Expense, I have not the least Inclination to rob him of, and sincerely wish you both a daily Increase of it; perhaps "the Influence of Time" and such proper Examples may, in me, produce wonderful Effects.

I wish in reading my Defence against your Friend's severe Attack, you could have indulged an Inclination to do it Justice. You select particular Passages, and, in Order to invalidate them, you try to crush them individually by representing the whole Weight of my Objections to rest upon each; this may be artful, but I will venture to say it is not ingenuous. My *obvious* and *manifest Intention* was to rely on a Series of Conduct. I may know a Man do a Thing, which I think extremely blameable, and, at the same Time, incline to palliate it, upon a Presumption that I may have either mistaken the Action itself or the Motives to it; but a uniform Tenour of Conduct may put it out of my Power to doubt the Tendency of the Action or the Motives, which influenced it. Thus I considered the Opposition to the American Episcopate as fully explained by the illiberal and horrid Abuse of Archbishop Secker, and the Design of this farther elucidated by subsequent Incidents, which I will not repeat. "But who is this Secker?" A Character which you ought to revere. And pray who is Mr. Gwatkin? I wish he may live to be a Saint of the eighteenth Century. You seem to think Mr. Henley justified in abusing Secker, because "Mr. Gwatkin has treated that Prelate "with full as little Ceremony and it was made no Objection to his Re"moval into the Grammar School." Do not plume yourself too much; I hope Mr. Gwatkin will not avow your Sentiments. You farther ask, "what Concern have the Inhabitants of this Parish with the "Character of Secker?" No other Concern, I acknowledge, than *one good Man* ought to have for the *Character of another*, who is dead and gone. But, pray Sir, have the Inhabitants of Bruton no Concern in the *Temper* and *Disposition* of the Gentleman, who offers himself for their Minister; these Things, trifling as they may appear to you, are, with me, of much Importance. You have given us a Specimen of your own Disposition in your Remarks on *Messrs.* Porteus and Stinton. DOCTOR Stinton may not be much known in Virginia; but I must tell you, Sir, that DOCTOR Porteus's CHARACTER had crossed the Atlantick long before, I believe, you did; he is well known to several worthy Gentlemen here, and his Name is not to be depreciated by any Thing you can say of him. But, "they were both Chaplains and all the Pre"ferment they hold, they owe to his Grace's Munificence." Do you mean to insinuate that you should be ready to prostitute a venal Pen for the like Considerations? If you do not, the Insinuation is at least uncharitable. As to Secker's literary Merit; that surely the Inhabitants of Bruton can have very little to do with; his Works will speak for themselves. They appear to have been designed for the Bulk of Mankind and are therefore more extensively useful. I am persuaded for Justness of Sentiment, Solidity of Argument and that true Christian Spirit, which breathes through such of his Works, as I have read, that they will long survive all those frothy, flimsy Performances, which can only excite the Admiration of the Day. As to the Principles of Persecution, which you charge the good Archbishop with, how groundless must this Accusation appear when his extensive Charities are known; besides the numberless good Deeds of his Life, by his last Will he bequeathed no less a Sum than *eleven Thousand Pounds* to charitable Uses; one Thousand of this was *appropriated towards establishing a Bishop in America*; here seems to have been the MIGHTY RUB.

You do not deny that your Friend's Sermon was calculated to destroy the Alliance between the Church and State; were it to have the Effect, which you seem to wish; "then farewell;" an *eternal* Farewell to those invaluable Blessings, we have enjoyed under their Union. You ask "whether this Opinion be an Article of Faith?" I presume you mean an Article of our Church. I never said it was; and, if it had been I find it would have been as little regarded by some People, as several other Articles; but I consider it as a Doctrine necessarily and essentially incident to our religious and civil Establishments. The contrary Doctrine

we know is a prevailing *Tenet* in the Church of Rome, and you cannot be ignorant of the dreadful Miſchiefs it hath produced. When you mention your "Vein of Ridicule," you ſurely miſtook your *Talent*; I wiſh you could have prevailed with yourſelf to try the farther Exerciſe of it; I am ſure it could not have hurt my "Senſibility;" it might have excited a farther Degree of Merriment and Laughter, and theſe Things you know help to keep one in a good Humour. But, remember, Sir, that juſt and uſeful Ridicule is not the "Growth of every Soil;" nor is it a Teſt or Criterion of Truth; it may, indeed, with weak Minds put the moſt *ſerious* and *ſacred Things out of Countenance*; it often proves a dangerous Tool to its Poſſeſſor, having no other Effect than to render him *ridiculous*. I cannot help admiring one other maſterly Stroke in your Addreſs; ſhould what you wiſh for take Place, your Plan would become complete. A *latitudinarian* Veſtry might anſwer every Purpoſe. But I muſt acquaint you, if you do not know it already, that our Laws have anticipated the Propoſal and guarded againſt it. So much, as to what you muſt, have had immediately in View, when you publiſhed your *Hand Bill*.

The Compaſs of this Paper will not allow it and Time would fail me, were I to attempt a full Expoſure of the Inconſiſtency of your Doctrines with the *Signature*, you have aſſumed. A few Obſervations, however, may be expected and may be neceſſary. You tell us "however neceſſary "a monarchical Government may be in the State, WE cannot admit of "any other in the *learned* World, beſides one STRICTLY REPUBLICAN. How STRICTLY and inviolably have you adhered to this Text? What good Chriſtian ever queſtioned the Juſtneſs of the Principles, on which "the Reformers firſt broke the Bonds of Popiſh Superſtition?" Or, who hath ſuggeſted a Doubt, whether the ſacred Scriptures contain the ſole Rule of Faith? Need you be told, at this Time of Day, that the beſt Defenders of Chriſtianity and the ableſt Expounders of the ſacred Writings are to be found in the Boſom of the Church of England? It is to their Wiſdom and unremitted Labours that we are indebted for our happy Eſtabliſhment. Great would be my Preſumption, ſhould I multiply Words in endeavouring to juſtify this Eſtabliſhment, when I find it ready done to my Hand by ſo much abler Pens. But, Sir, I fear you are averſe to every Eſtabliſhment; what elſe can mean the Number of thoſe Quotations you have picked out of Biſhop Burnet and others; your ſtrenuous Reliance on the unlimited Rights of *private* Judgment and the Concluſions you evidently draw from the Whole? If you intend to inſinuate that the Church and State had no Authority to eſtabliſh Articles; tell us ſo plainly; or if you object to any of the fundamental Articles, which ſhe has eſtabliſhed becauſe they are the Productions of "fallible Men," let us know which they are. If the Propriety of ſome Eſtabliſhment is, as it muſt be, admitted; the Neceſſity of Rules and Articles muſt alſo be allowed; a Society without theſe is an Exiſtence to me unintelligible. But let us not miſtake each other. You inſiſt upon the Rights of Men to exerciſe their *private Judgments*; I grant it; but don't inſiſt farther upon their Right to PUBLICK PROMOTION too, be their private Judgments *what they will*, provided they *think* they are agreeable to Scripture; here we ſhould for ever differ. The true State of the Caſe appears to be this. Our Church avows the holy Scriptures to contain the *only Rule* of Faith; ſhe interferes not with the Rights of Conſcience or of private Judgment; doth not wiſh, much leſs uſe the ſmalleſt Compulſion to force any one into her Communion. Seeing that different Opinions prevailed in the World, a Truth much to be lamented, ſhe formed the principal, leading Articles of her Faith from the Holy Scriptures; ſhe hath conſtantly and ſtill doth appeal to thoſe ſacred Oracles to juſtify theſe Articles, which are approved and confirmed by the State; Proviſion is made for ſuch as chooſe and are qualified to become her Miniſters; that Uniformity of Doctrine and Worſhip may be preſerved, Subſcription to her Articles is required; and is there any Thing unreaſonable in all or any of theſe Things? But ſome Gentlemen will inſiſt upon the Rights of *private Judgment* and of publickly preaching their private Opinions. This I think muſt evidently be your Claim, if you mean any Thing by your Appeal to the ſixth Article of our Church and that Part of the Ordination of Prieſts, which you have quoted. But how ſtrangely is the Senſe of this Article perverted? The Church, in the five preceding Articles, had eſtabliſhed the grand Pillars of her Faith, as ſhe found them in the Scriptures; leſt any Innovations ſhould be made upon the Scriptures (for you muſt remember that there were Diſputes in the World, as to what particular Books were canonical, and what not) ſhe proceeds to eſtabliſh, upon what ſhe judged the beſt Authority, what appeared ro be the true canonical Books; this ſixth Article ſtands, as a Preamble and is, as you have recited it. But can you, or any other Man of Senſe, think it will bear the Conſtruction you ſeem to put upon it? I ſincerely wiſh it may never have been perverted to the Purpoſes of Equivocation or mental Reſervation. I will ſuppoſe, for a Moment, that every Thing, was ſet at large, and that every Man was allowed as much *Freedom of Judgment* as you would wiſh; let all Men, think and ſpeak and preach as they will, or rather, as they *can*; inſtead of that Uniformity of Doctrine, which our Church has hitherto been bleſſed with, what a Babel of Religions ſhould we have amongſt us? What a deplorable Condition would the Bulk of our Inhabitants be plunged into? Look round the World, when you are thinking of the Rights of *private Judgment*, and conſider who make up the far greater Part of its Inhabitants; are they capable of reaſoning upon many Parts of Religion? Would you have them hear and decide the Controverſies of the Learned? You might as well expect them to compute an Eclipſe. Muſt they not in a great Meaſure depend upon the Advice and Opinions of their Teachers? And whether, think you, might they rely with greater Safety upon the glorious Luminaries of our Church for Inſtruction in the ſacred Scriptures, or upon every private Preacher. Let thoſe, who diſſent from us ſerve their Maker in their own Way; but let us remember, Sir, that we have had Moſes and the Prophets; above all that we have already had the EVER BLESSED JESUS upon Earth, and that we have no Right or Reaſon to expect any future Miracles for our Inſtruction or the Confirmation of our Faith. I could ſay a great Deal more to you; but *I forbear*, and take my Leave. I am, Sir, with as much Sincerity, as you will allow me to be,

Your moſt obedient Servant,

RO. C. NICHOLAS.

LONDON, *March* 27.

YESTERDAY, at two o'Clock, the Lord Mayor, attended by Mr. Serjeant Glynn, Recorder, Alderman Bull, Mr. Sheriff Lewes, City Remembrancer, Common Serjeant, Town Clerk, eight of the Livery, and the reſt of the City Officers, went to St. James's, where the Recorder read to his Majeſty the Addreſs, Petition, and Remonſtrance, from the City of London, to which his Majeſty was pleaſed to give the following Anſwer:

I HAVE the Satisfaction to think that my People do not doubt of my Readineſs to attend to their Complaints, or of my ardent Deſire to promote their Happineſs, which I cannot more effectually do than by reſiſting every Attempt to ſow groundleſs Jealouſies among them. Your Petition is void of Foundation, and is beſides conceived in ſuch diſreſpectful Terms that I am convinced you do not ſeriouſly imagine it can be complied with.

Yeſterday a mortifying Fray happened between Doctor Goldſmith, the Author of the new Comedy called *She ſtoops to conquer*, and Mr. Evans, the Publiſher of the London Packet of the 25th. The Doctor, it ſeems, thought himſelf injured by ſome Paſſage in the Packet; and calling upon the Publiſher to reſent the Inſult, took an Opportunity, while Evans was looking over the Paper in Queſtion, to lay his Cane over the Bookſeller's Shoulders. The Compliment was immediately returned by the Welſhman, and a bloody Battle enſued; in which the Doctor received two black Eyes, and was otherwiſe much bruiſed. When the Engagement was over, Mr. Evans called a Conſtable, and inſiſted that the Doctor ſhould be carried to the Compter; but a Brother Author, who was preſent, interpoſing, led Doctor Goldſmith to a Coach; and thus ended the Fray.

BRISTOL, *March* 27. The many Failures that happened the laſt Summer in Great Britain have occaſioned an incredible Jealouſy and Miſtruſt to prevail among all Ranks of People, and now the Country Gentlemen have withdrawn their large Sums of Money that were conſtantly depoſited in the ſmall Banks of this City. Newcaſtle, Hull, Nottingham, Birmingham, &c. reſolved to be their own Caſh Keepers; and, what is ſtill more alarming, the Notes and Bills iſſued by the Bank of England are peremptorily refuſed when tendered for Payment, ſo that there is now no Circulation of that Currency. During the Rebellion in 1745, when Bank Paper was thus ſlighted, the monied People of London aſſociated and ſubſcribed an Agreement to ſupport the Credit of the Bank, and to take its Notes and Bills as freely as the current Coin of the Kingdom."

BOSTON, *May* 10.

WEDNESDAY laſt a Committee was appointed to prepare Inſtructions for the Repreſentatives of this Town, who reported in the Afternoon the following Draught, which was unanimouſly accepted by the Town, and ordered to be publiſhed.

To the Honourable THOMAS CUSHING, *Eſq*; *Mr.* SAMUEL ADAMS, *the Honourable* JOHN HANCOCK, *Eſq*; *and* WILLIAM PHILLIPS, *Eſq*; *Repreſentatives for the Town of* BOSTON.

GENTLEMEN,

BY the renewed Suffrages of your Brethren of this Town, you are once more called upon to repreſent them in General Aſſembly. The Unanimity ſo conſpicuous in your Election, at this important Juncture, affords the ſtrongeſt Teſtimony of the Confidence the People repoſe in your approved Abilities, and inflexible Attachment to their conſtitutional Rights.

Your Conſtituents have beheld with Indignation that purpoſed Neglect, and inſolent Contempt, with which the Repreſentative Body of this People have been regarded by Adminiſtration. A total Inattention to the Privileges of the Commons in America has diſgraced almoſt every Tranſaction that materially affected the Colonies: A clandeſtine, capricious, and deſtructive Mode of Government, couched under the ſpecious Umbrage of Inſtructions from Majeſty, has been uniformly adopted and wantonly exerciſed for ſeveral Years paſt, thereby rendering the Aſſemblies of Commons throughout the Colonies mere Ciphers in the Conſtitution. For this Reaſon, Gentlemen, *we were almoſt diſcouraged from renewing the Choice of Members, as* INEFFECTUAL *for the ſeveral Purpoſes for which they were originally ordained*; but ſtill retaining that Reſpect to good and orderly Government which has ever diſtinguiſhed this Metropolis, agreeable to the Charter, which on *our* Part remains inviolate, we *once* more recommend the important Concerns of this aggrieved People to your Vigilance, Wiſdom, and Integrity, in Confidence that you will regard with Jealouſy *your own* conſtitutional Power and Importance, of which the Honour and Welfare of this People ſhould render you extremely tenacious, that you will vigorouſly oppoſe any Encroachments on your ancient Privileges, and never will betray your Conſtituents, by ſurrendering thoſe Powers of framing Laws and Taxes for the People to any Uſurper under Heaven.

The conſtitutional Mode by which Legiſlation and Taxation are conducted in Great Britain being nothing more or leſs than the Exerciſe of the Power of the People by their Repreſentatives, this Form of Government is extended, by ſacred Compact, to the Engliſh Dominions in America: Therefore, the Privileges and Powers of the Commons of this Colony, reſpecting Legiſlation and Taxation, are, to all Intents and Purpoſes, as full, expreſs, and uncontrolable, within the *Colony*, as thoſe uſually exerciſed by the Commons of Great Britain within the *Realm*, and *alike* ſubjected to the Reviſion of the King. Theſe Powers and Privileges were ſecured to our Anceſtors by ſolemn Covenant between them and the King of England, and perpetuated by the Charter to their lateſt Poſterity. From the free and full Enjoyment of theſe original Rights of Engliſh Subjects, we are determined never to recede; and although they have been repeatedly and daringly invaded, the Hand of Oppreſſion ſhall never induce us to relinquiſh our Title to Freedom. We ſtill perceive, with Indignation, that the governmental Powers of Legiſlation and Taxation, by arbitrary Claim are aſſumed, and vigorouſly exerciſed, by thoſe who, by their local Situation, can have no adequate Knowledge of our Circumſtances, no Kindred Feelings in our Diſtreſſes, and, when ſwayed by a *corrupt Influence*, may impoveriſh, weaken, and enſlave us.

To the numberleſs Grievances flowing from this iniquitous Source, which we have already frequently and fruitleſsly complained of, we may juſtly add a ſtipendiary Soldiery, ſtationed and continued, in the chief Fortreſs in the Metropolis of this Colony, by the inexorable Enemies to our free Conſtitution. Standing Armies have for ever made Shipwreck of free States, and no People jealous of their Liberties ever patiently ſuffered mercenary Troops to be quartered and maintained within their populous Cities. The Militia of the Colony are its natural and beſt Defence, and it is an approved Maxim in all well policed States that the Sword ſhould never be intruſted but to thoſe who combat *pro aris et focis*, and whoſe Intereſt it is to preſerve the publick Peace. We cannot therefore but relent theſe ſtanding Troops, within our capital Cities, as the appointed Executioners of Tyranny, and prepared Inſtruments to maſſacre the defenceleſs Citizens, at the Nod of any Maſter who may have Authority to appoint or diſcharge, or reward or puniſh, them.

Thus armed with brutal Force, the Enemies to our Freedom perſevere with Alacrity to complete their infernal Plan of enſlaving America. The above atrocious Violations of Right, Juſtice, and the Conſtitution, are ſucceeded by the penſioning our Governour, the Juſtices of the Superiour Court, &c. which, in Effect, is bribing them on the Side of Deſpotiſm. Thoſe who, by their ſeveral Offices, ſhould be the Aſylum of publick Security and Liberty, are no longer the Objects of Confidence and Regard with the People. We cannot but eſteem them as ſubordinate Tyrants, intruſted with a Rod to ſcourge us, and ſuppreſs that Spirit of Freedom which is the glorious Characteriſtick of America. While they are thus purchaſed with ample Salaries, extorted from the Colonies by Great Britain, we muſt be jealous of a corrupt Influence whenever an arbitrary Meaſure of Government is to be carried, or a Claim of Right ſubjected to the Deciſion of our Courts of Juſtice.

We ſhall not recapitulate the black Catalogue of Abuſes which the Colonies have been ſubjected to for ſeveral Years paſt. That we have ſuffered them ſo long is diſgraceful to us; but we cannot paſs over in Silence the late extraordinary and formidable Innovation in conſtituting an arbitrary Court of Inquiſition, which has lately aſſumed Juriſdiction within our Siſter Colony of Rhode Iſland, in direct Violation of all Law and Juſtice, who arrogate the enormous Power to tranſport ſuppoſed Offenders to a remote Kingdom to be *capitally arraigned* for Offences committed within *that* Colony. Agreeable to the Conſtitution of the Colonies, ſaid Court, in the Exerciſe of ſuch extravagant Powers, are to be held in the ſame Contempt and Deteſtation with a *Banditti of Slave Makers on the Coaſt of Africa*. We therefore expect you make due Inquiry into a Meaſure ſo truly alarming, and proteſt againſt every Exertion of lawleſs Power which threatens the Ruin of the Colonies.

Harraſſed and provoked by ſuch repeated Abuſes of Power, we eſteem it our indiſpenſable Duty to *demand* Redreſs. To your Wiſdom, to your Fortitude, we commit ourſelves; not doubting you will readily purſue ſuch Meaſures as have a Tendency to relieve us, in the moſt *eaſy* and *effectual* Manner. For this Purpoſe, we recommend to your ſerious Conſideration whether an Application to the Engliſh Colonies on this Continent, correſpondent to the Plan propoſed by our *noble patriotick* Siſter Colony of Virginia (which, in our Opinion, is a wiſe and ſalutary Propoſal) will not ſecure our threatened Liberties, and reſtore that mutual Harmony and Confidence between the Britiſh Nation and the Engliſh Colonies ſo important to both, eſpecially the *former*, which, if reſcinded from her Connections with *this Continent*, muſt eventually fall a Prey to her numerous and jealous Neighbours.

We have likewiſe the moſt ſanguine Expectations that an *Union* of *Counſels* and *Conduct* among the *Colonies* will aſſuredly, by the Smiles of Heaven, fix our Rights on ſuch a ſolid Baſis as may intimidate our implacable Enemies from any *future* Attempt to invade them.

WILLIAM COOPER, Town Clerk.

NEW YORK, *May* 6.

WE hear from Crown Point, that about Noon on Wedneſday the 21ſt of April laſt, the Men being all out a-fiſhing, at Chimney Point, the Commanding Officer, from a Summer Houſe, perceived a Fire breaking out at the Roof of the Barracks, in that Part next to the Store Bedding. He immediately ran to the Flag Staff, hoiſted a Signal for the Men to come in, and ordered the Women out of the Garriſon. Captain Anſtruther and Doctor Miller exerted themſelves to the utmoſt, but it was impoſſible to ſtop the Flames, which were riſen to a great Height in the Store Bedding, and were ſoon communicated to the Magazine, which contained 25 Cheſts of Arms, 25 Stands in each Cheſt, and 99 Barrels of Gunpowder. In a few Minutes the Arms were deſtroyed, together with all the Mens Goods, &c. The Magazine blew up with a dreadful Exploſion, and the Buildings, except ſome of the Stone Walls, were burnt and deſtroyed to their Foundations. The People all eſcaped unhurt.

May 13. Some Time ago one Sarah Wilſon, who attended upon the Honourable Miſs Vernon, Siſter to Lady Groſvenor, and Maid of Honour to the Queen, having found Means to be admitted into one of the Royal Apartments, took Occaſion to break open a Cabinet, and rifled it of many valuable Jewels; for which ſhe was apprehended, tried, and condemned to die, but, through the gracious Interpoſition of her Miſtreſs, her Sentence was ſoftened into Tranſportation. She accordingly, in the Fall of 1771, was landed in Maryland, where ſhe was expoſed to Sale, and purchaſed by Mr. W. Devall, of Buſh Creek, Frederick County. After a ſhort Reſidence in that Place, ſhe very ſecretly decamped, and eſcaped into Virginia, travelled through that Colony, and through North to South Carolina; when at a prudent Diſtance from Mr. Devall, ſhe aſſumed the Title of the Princeſs Suſanna Carolina Matilda, pronouncing herſelf to be an own Siſter to our Sovereign Lady the Queen. She had carried with her Clothes that ſerved to favour the Deception, had ſecured a Part of the Jewels, together with her Majeſty's Picture, which had proved ſo fatal to her. She travelled from one Gentleman's Houſe to another under theſe Pretenſions, and made aſtoniſhing Impreſſions in many Places, affecting the Mode of Royalty ſo inimitably that many had the Honour to kiſs her Hand. To ſome ſhe promiſed Governments, to others Regiments, with Promotions of all Kinds, in the Treaſury, Army, and in the Royal Navy. In ſhort, ſhe acted her Part ſo plauſibly as to perſuade the Generality ſhe was no Impoſtor. In vain did many ſenſible Gentlemen in thoſe Parts exert themſelves to detect and make a proper Example of her, for ſhe had levied heavy Contributions upon ſome Perſons of the higheſt Rank in the ſouthern Colonies; but at length appeared the underwritten Advertiſement*, together with Mr. Michael Dalton, at Charleſtown, raiſing a loud Hue and Cry for her Serene Highneſs. But the Lady had made an Excurſion a few Miles to a neighbouring Plantation, for which Place the Meſſenger ſet out when the Gentleman who brought us this Information left Charleſtown. How diſtreſſing to behold a Lady, of this exalted Pedigree and Pretenſions, thus ſurpriſed into the Hands of her inexorable Enemies!

* ADVERTISEMENT.

BUSH *Creek*, FREDERICK *County*, MARYLAND, *October* 11, 1771.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, a Convict Servant Maid named SARAH WILSON, but has changed her Name to Lady Suſanna Carolina Matilda, which made the Publick believe that ſhe was his Majeſty's Siſter. She has a Blemiſh in her right Eye, black rolled Hair, ſtoops in the Shoulders, and makes a common Practice of writing and marking her Clothes with a Crown and a B. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Servant Woman, or takes her home, ſhall receive five Piſtoles, beſides all Coſts and Charges.— WILLIAM DEVALL.

I entitle Michael Dalton to ſearch the City of Philadelphia, and from thence to Charleſtown, for the ſaid Woman.

(A true Copy) WILLIAM DEVALL.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 26.

BY Captains Henderſon and Johnſon, arrived here from Cape Nichola Mole, in Hiſpaniola, we learn that the latter End of April arrived there, from Old France, four armed Veſſels, with expreſs Orders to ſeize all Veſſels belonging to or bound for any Engliſh Port which ſhould have on Board any Articles except Lumber or Moloſſes, in Conſequence of which the following Veſſels were taken into Cuſtody: Sloop Trial, Thomas Crippen, of this Port, 12 Hogſheads of Sugar on Board; Sloop St. Andrew, Rotch, of New York, 110 Hogſheads of Moloſſes and 10 Hogſheads of Sugar; Sloop———, Brown, 20 Hogſheads of Sugar, and a Schooner with Bread and Flower, both belonging to Meſſ. Shedden and Company, of Virginia; Brig Charlotte, Fryers, Brig Freelove, Brown, Brig Charlotte, Wolf, Sloop Cæſar, Forreſter, with Flower, Fiſh and Spermaceti Candles, of Rhode Iſland; Brig———, Gordon, 165 Hogſheads of Sugar, of Marblehead; Brig———, Hudſon, and Schooner Eunice, Davis, of Boſton; and three Frenchmen, two of them with 75 Hogſheads of Sugar, and the other with Engliſh Goods on Board. The Particulars of their ſeveral Cargoes were tranſmitted to the General at Port au Prince; and as they conſiſted of ſuch Articles as were contraband by their Laws, it was apprehended they would all be confiſcated. We alſo hear that many others were taken into Cuſtody in the different Ports of that Iſland.

WILLIAMSBURG, *June* 3.

THE Arnold, Waterman, from London, is arrived in York River, and the Jane, Aſhburn, from Liverpool, in James River. Both have had long Paſſages.

[*Marriages.*] PHILIP L. GRYMES, Eſq; of Brandon, in Middleſex, to Miſs JUDITH WORMELEY, Daughter to Ralph Wormeley, Eſq; of the ſame County.

[*Deaths.*] JOHN WAYLES, Eſq; at his Seat in Charles City County.

FRIDAY, *June* 4. This Day Eliphaleth Muſgrove, for Murder, was executed at the Gallows near this City. He appeared penitent, but ſaid he ſuffered unjuſtly.

☞ Laſt Tueſday Mrs. COBB of this City, aged ſixty ſix, who for ſeveral Years had been totally blind with a Cataract in each Eye, was couched by Doctor GRAHAM, Oculiſt and Auriſt, and in leſs than five Minutes was reſtored to the Bleſſing of Sight in both Eyes. The *firſt* Perſon who applied to the Doctor for Deafneſs, on his Arrival from Philadelphia, May 1ſt, was Mr. THOMAS PLEASANTS. That Gentleman was cured, and ſtill retains his Hearing. The *firſt* Patient with a Gutta Serena (a Diſeaſe hitherto deemed incurable) was Miſs PEGGY HAY, likewiſe of this City. She too was happily reſtored, and ſtill enjoys her Sight perfect in both Eyes; and Mrs. COBB, as above mentioned, the *firſt* Patient on whom the Doctor has operated in a Cataract. To theſe we may add a young Gentleman born deaf and dumb, the *firſt* likewiſe who applied for Help under that great Misfortune; and who, having received Benefit in Hearing and in Speaking, will, it is hoped, be equally fortunate. Thus the Inhabitants of this Colony have been preſented with indiſputable Specimens of Doctor Graham's Art, and of the Succeſs which attends his Practice in the three important Branches he profeſſes. Many other Inſtances of Succeſs might be adduced; but the limited Intelligence of a Newſpaper forbids it, and the Doctor's eſtabliſhed Reputation renders it unneceſſary. We are at the ſame Time informed, that there are Numbers of pitiable Objects (blind, deaf, and dumb) who crowd daily for Relief, whoſe Misfortunes, deplorable indeed! the Doctor pretends not to cure, nor even to palliate; but the above Facts are laid before the Publick in Juſtice to Doctor Graham, and to excite thoſe who wiſh for Aſſiſtance in Diſtempers of their Eyes or Ears to apply immediately, as we hear he intends poſitively to ſet out on his Return to Philadelphia on the 15th Inſtant.

To ROBERT CARTER NICHOLAS, *Eſquire.*

SIR,

HAD you not informed the Publick that *you read my Letter with great Indifference as to yourſelf, though not without Pain upon my Account*, it might have been miſtakenly conjectured that certain Figures of Speech, in which your Anſwer abounds, had proceeded rather from the *ſelfiſh* than *ſympathetick* Diſpoſition. If you ſuppoſe that to give you Pain was my Motive for writing, I am injured; and ſhould have been ſorry, had it, *as to yourſelf*, produced this Effect. My only Object was to procure Redreſs for a mortal Blow aimed at my Character; which, to obtain, I deſired nothing but an Opportunity of anſwering your Accuſations. Profeſſions of Rectitude, Candour, and Religion, are, in my Opinion, entitled to general Eſteem. You quote a Letter of my own to prove that I thought your Conduct correſponded with them, and yet pretend that I meant to ſatyrize you in repreſenting them as Components of your Character. Is this Suggeſtion *bottomed on Truth?* Or, ſince *you* have no *zealous Friend*, or *Trumpeter of your Fame*, to *boaſt* for *you*, it was deſigned, perhaps, *leſt* as *a Charge* againſt *me* than an Opportunity for paying a *Compliment* to *yourſelf*. You inſinuate, that I attempted to injure your Reputation. *Unorthodox*, as it may be deemed, in *this* Inſtance, I will reverſe your Example. It ſhould ſeem that my *admired* PROTOTYPE *Junius* HIS *Style* is *affectedly borrowed* by more than myſelf. You tell me, I have * DRAGGED *you before the Tribunal of the Publick*, at which you implore their FAVOURABLE *Indulgence*. I am ſorry you ſhould be *backward* in appearing at that Tribunal, unleſs your Averſion aroſe from *Contempt for myſelf*. To it I appeal, and have a Right to be heard. I aſk not for *Indulgence*, but *Juſtice*; yet my Complaint, you apprehend, ſhould have been confined within the Pariſh of Bruton. Excuſe me, Sir, if I think your own Importance rendered it incumbent on me to carry it farther. When I applied to Mr. *Kidd* for the Ground of thoſe Aſſertions he retracted in the Papers, *you* he mentioned as his Authority; and it is well known the Charges he renounced were uſed to procure Subſcribers for Mr. *Bracken*. This indeed was in the Pariſh, but at the Time theſe Reports were induſtriouſly ſpread there were Perſons in Williamſburg from every Part of Virginia; and ſo efficacious in their Operation were the Calumnies themſelves, that a poor Man out of the Country came purpoſely to ſee the *Creature* not *orthodox*. You perceive, Sir, how univerſal becomes the Alarm when you iſſue the Watchword!

But to your Letter. You profeſs in the Exordium an ARDENT *Zeal for the* CHURCH, *and truſt it is not without* KNOWLEDGE. Though *Knowledge* (according to St. *Paul*) ſometimes *puffeth up*, yet I would not ſuppoſe it produced this Effect upon you, when, *appropriating* the Language of CHRIST, you ſo tenderly ſpeak of the *little Ones* in the Church; but rather as (the ſame Apoſtle adds) CHARITY *edifieth*, that under *its* Influence you would exterminate from Society all thoſe who differ from yourſelf. *Me* you accuſe of not *approving the Doctrines of the Church*, and, *inſtead of recommending her Rules and Orders, treating them with Levity and Diſreſpect*. Your Allegations I will examine as briefly as may be, after affirming that *I am not*, as the Publick will find, *what you repreſent me*, and alſo *that you have taken an undue Advantage of ſaying Things behind my Back*

In relating what paſſed at my *firſt* Application, ſome Circumſtances have eſcaped your Notice. You may recollect, Sir, that when you refuſed me your Vote, becauſe my Sentiments did not agree with your own, I aſked whether we were not *equally* bound by the ſame Doctrines to which we *both* had ſubſcribed, and if you had ever known me to hold any Opinion incompatible with them? Was not this the proper Time to

* JUNIUS's Letter *to* Lord CAMDEN.

have objected against *my Disapprobation of the Doctrines of the Church, and the Levity and Disrespect with which I treated her Orders and Rules?* But, what was your Reply? *I dislike your Sermon on Toleration.* For the Representation you have given of my *second* Application I return you Thanks, Sir. But, though you tell us that *your Objections to me were at that Time increased*, did you *then* mention *either* of the Charges? No, still it was the Sermon. I answered your Objections, and, as I thought, to your Conviction. You desired me, on a Review of that Publication, ingenuously to tell you whether some Expressions of it might not bear the Sense you had given them. Early next Morning I complied with your Request. The Result of my Investigation was the Letter you quote, and the Design of it "to thank you for your candid and manly Conversation of the preceding Evening, to assure you, that, in Compliance with your Request, I could discover no Words which would admit of your Interpretation, but that if you were still unconvinced, and therefore could not upon Principle give me your Vote, though I should think myself unfortunate in that Respect, yet I should always esteem you no less than if you had been among the foremost of my Friends." To this Letter you returned no Answer, nor have I conversed with you since. The Conversation of that Evening I *did* think *candid* and *manly*, but *now* believe most Persons would justify me in changing my Opinion, on being informed that instead of charging me with *not approving the Doctrines of the Church, and treating with Levity and Disrespect her Rules and Orders* (although both were Topicks of that Conversation) you *only* objected to *one* Publication. Be assured, Sir, it is not because you vote against me, or exert yourself for Mr. *Bracken*, that I complain; but that *you, in my Absence, have brought Charges against me which you never mentioned to my Face.* There are two Kinds of Testimonials upon which my Conviction depends——*your own Evidence*, and the *Depositions of others*. The LATTER *you think it not worth While to publish*: Why then threaten me with them? *The Publick*, you say, *is too little concerned with the Matter*: The Publick, Sir, is deeply concerned that the Innocent be not treated as guilty, and that no one be condemned unheard. On this *Hearsay* Testimony, however, you charged me in the Vestry with *maintaining, in a private Conversation, the Principles of the Socinians.* Supposing this to be the Case, does it necessarily follow that I am a Socinian? Nothing is more common in our Universities than for Disputants, in their most public and solemn Exercises, to maintain, for the Sake of Argument, *Heretical Opinions.* Must it therefore be inferred that this constitutes them *Heretics?* But *your Suspicions were increased by my pretermitting a Part of the Service which combats those Principles.* That the Omission of the Athanasian Creed (which *Archbishop* TILLOTSON wishes the Church had got rid of) should give Offence, is, I own, rather odd; because, in our *last* Conversation, you told me that *you yourself could not adopt the damnatory Clauses* *. But are you certain, Sir, that your Informant *understood* the Principles of *Socinus?* I ask this Question, because my Argument, to which you refer, was a Defence of the Doctrine of our Church in Opposition to them. Disprove it, if you can.

In examining your Accusations of *Heresy*, I shall follow the Order in which you have arranged them. The *first* is, that I am not *orthodox* because *I opposed an American Episcopate.* May I not ask, Sir, by what ARTICLE, CANON, or CONSTITUTION of the *Church*, is it declared *Heresy* to oppugn such a Scheme? Whether it be possible for an Episcopate to be erected in *America* possessing the Essentials of Episcopacy in England? If I ever advanced any Thing against Episcopacy in general, or an American Episcopate, if properly introduced? Whether I did not second the Motion of the late Commissary, in Convention, for asking the Aid of the Legislature to effect its Establishment? And whether, when I last applied for your Vote, you will deny telling me that *my Opposition to this very Episcopate had not given you Offence, as you left Gentlemen to judge for themselves.*

Your *second* Reason is founded on *my Treatment of Archbishop* SECKER, Did you, Sir, *know* the Archbishop? I wish not to disturb his Ashes; but it seems somewhat strange that *he* should be applauded for his *Orthodoxy* who professed himself a *Deist* till he went into the Church, and who carried with him to the Grave as persecuting a Spirit as ever inflicted Tortures in a Popish Inquisition. Mr. *Camm* Sir, and you, have seen but the Profile of his Character, delineated by the softening Hands of his Chaplains, whose Gratitude, rather than their Judgment, have conferred an *Apotheosis* on him †. It was obliging in you to curtail the Quotation from my Paper, as it contained a Compliment to the *Bishop of* LONDON. Your Delicacy, I suppose, led you to imagine his Lordship's Character might suffer by the Contrast. As to his Power over Clergymen in Virginia, you are mistaken in asserting it *nominal.* It is *personal*, not *local*, and no less than over Clergymen in the Diocese of London. Furnish him with Proofs to convict me of *Heresy*, and you will immediately find that I shall be suspended. The Address signed *Criticus* was neither written by me, nor with my Knowledge. *I was* SUSPECTED *to have been the Author of it*, you tell me, *by* SOME; and therefore, as *Charity* BELIEVETH *all Things* (Corinthians, 1st Epistle, xiii. 7.) you, like a good Christian, turn *Suspicion* into *Proof.*

Your *next* Subject of Crimination is *my having either written or avowed a Paper published under the Signature of Hoadleianus.* The Author of that Paper, Sir, will do me the Justice to declare that I knew nothing of it till after it was published, as also that I have always objected to the Passage you mention. The *general* Principles it contains I most freely avow; and while I believe that God is the Father of all Men, and that Jesus Christ died to redeem them, I shall ever consider universal Love as the first Principle of Religion, that which infinitely supersedes all Knowledge and *Orthodoxy*, can alone give Value to Devotion, or entitle the Church of Christ to its just Pre-eminence. If this be *Heresy*, I glory in it!

From my Sermon, on *the distinct Claims of Government and Religion*, you have produced two Passages *only* to authenticate my Guilt. The former of these is as follows: *As Society cannot be injured but by Actions which violate its Property or its Peace, those who demean themselves honestly and orderly ought not to be molested, either on Account of their Sentiments or their Worship. If these Sentiments, and this Worship, be the Efflux of Sincerity and Devotion, God will* APPROVE *them.* THE MORE SUCH PERSONS ABOUND IN ANY COMMUNITY, THE BETTER WILL THAT COMMUNITY BECOME. *Here*, you tell me, *we differ widely.* Do you then think that the *more* there be in any Community *who worship God with Sincerity and Devotion* the *worse* that Community will become? But, you say, they *might* be *ignorant*, or *Enthusiasts.* Perhaps they *might not.* Be that as it may, from our *Saviour* we learn, that SUCH ONLY *are* TRUE *Worshippers*, and that *the Father* SEEKETH SUCH *to* WORSHIP *him.* (John, iv. 23.) *The Drift of this Discourse, in your Understanding, was to beat down and destroy that necessary, that friendly and amiable Alliance, between Church and State, which the best and ablest Divines have thought essential to the Prosperity of both.* Surely, Sir, you mean to be pleasant, or you never can pretend to be *orthodox.* The World will be infinitely obliged to you for a List of those *best and ablest Divines.* The REFORMER you must *universally* exclude. TAYLOR, HOOKER, LAUD, CHILLINGWORTH, MEDE, TILLOTSON, BURNET, SACHEVERELL, ATTERBURY, CLARK, HOADLY, GIBSON, ABBOT, BUTLER, SHERLOCK, and SECKER, you must absolutely reject. Nor, excepting his Lordship of *Gloucester*, can you admit *one* Bishop now on the Bench. This ingenious Conceit is of but a few Years Existence, and was begotten on a Fondness for Novelty by the creative Imagination of a paradoxical Theologue, whose *orthodox* Regard to the HEBREW VERITY hath been *justly* celebrated by the *Bishop of Oxford*, and is, to most Readers of Divinity, pretty well known. So far as *Temporals* are concerned, the Clergy of the Church of England are not *Allies* of the civil Polity, but *Subjects.* As to *Spirituals*, they acknowledge *no Authority* but *Christ's.* (See Articles 6th and 20th.) The *other* obnoxious Passage is this: *As to the external Homage of the Deity, can a legal Injunction excite the Spirit of Devotion? If the Mode which the Rubrick prescribes is not the best in the Worshipper's Opinion, he will offer only the Sacrifice of Fools.* Whether the Reformers were *idly employed in compiling our Liturgy* every one must determine for himself. I look back with Reverence on their venerable Characters; and, Sir, know from their Writings too much of their Piety to believe they could think any Service acceptable to God which came from the *Lips*, not the *Heart.* Yet, had they judged otherwise, the Deity himself hath declared his Displeasure against those *who draw near to him with their Lips while their Hearts are far from him.*

But it is my Fate to be condemned by you on *Suspicions:* Yet, even allowing such Conviction to be *just*, what will the Publick think, Sir, of *you*, who, in the Beginning of *your* Letter, *declare that* YOU *never heard any Heresy from me* YOURSELF, and in the latter Part, ask *if your* SUSPICIONS *can be thought* GROUNDLESS *when* YOU *heard me, with such Warmth, endeavour to expose some Persons whom I was* PLEASED *to suppose bigotted to a formal Ritual?* Trust me, Sir, it never gave me PLEASURE to suppose any Person *bigotted*, even to the best of all Rituals. But if it be not *Heresy* to expose Bigotry, why do you charge it upon me as *such?* And, if it be *Heresy*, how can you reconcile your *Inconsistency* in declaring, both that *you* YOURSELF *have*, and yet *have* NOT, ever heard any Thing like *Heresy* from me? It certainly is the Duty of *Christian* Ministers to expose *Bigotry* under all its Forms, notwithstanding Bigots should be offended thereat; and they who will perform it faithfully, in an Age which too generally substitutes *ritual Observances* for the *substantial Virtues of a good Life*, will be but little concerned at whoever may be offended upon that Account. *This Discourse*, you say, *was occasional, and aimed at a Majority of the Vestry.* Be kind enough, Sir, to point out the Discourse; any Gentleman of the Vestry is welcome to peruse it. If I am right in my Guess, it was that which I preached on the Death of Mr. Horrocks. But did that Delineation of the clerical Character offend you?

You charge me with *bringing Resentments into the House of God.* Resentments against Bigotry and Hypocrisy, Vice and Profaneness, I shall always bring thither; all others I absolutely disclaim. It would appear, however, if we may credit your own Words, that my *tremendous Declamation hath* excited your *Horreur*, though you affirm that *I have wantonly, and without the slightest just Ground*, charged you with being influenced by *this* Disposition, instead of COMPASSION and PITY.

You object too, that *I* NEVER *kneel except when upon immediate publick Duty.* This, Sir, is a Mistake. But, were it not, it surprises me that any Objection of this Sort should proceed from *you*, who YOURSELF *do not kneel* in one Part of the Service where KNEELING *is by the Rubrick expressly enjoined.* So much for the Charges with which your *Documents* have *furnished* you.

I observe, Sir, in your Letter, an Insinuation on *my Veracity.* If you have any Thing against me on that Score, speak out. Perhaps it was meant as a saving Clause. Aware of some Circumstances that would bear hard upon you, it was prudent to prepare for whatever might happen.

You ask me, *why I, who have had the fairest Opportunity of recommending myself to the Parish, am not more generally respected?* Though it be not easy to assign the Motives of liking or disliking in different Persons, yet I will venture to assert that I have received many Marks of *Esteem and Respect* from far the greatest Part of the Parish; and that these have not been more *general*, I owe to the unmerited Calumnies of Malevolence and Envy. For nearly two Years that I officiated in Bruton, I performed the Duty of a Clergyman with as much Assiduity as any Clergyman could possibly do; and, Sir, in the Face of the Publick, I defy my most malignant Foe to fix upon me one Immorality. Show, if you can, a single Instance in which my Conduct hath been unworthy A CHRISTIAN, A CLERGYMAN, or A MAN OF HONOUR. As to the Articles of the Church, no Person ever subscribed them in a Sense more conformable to that of their Compilers than I. Once more, to adopt the Words of St. Paul, if *I am become a Fool in glorying, you have compelled me.*

Accept my Acknowledgments for this Opportunity of vindicating my Character; and permit me, on that Account, to subscribe myself,

SIR, your obliged humble Servant,

S. HENLEY.

P. S. For a farther Confutation of the Topicks advanced against me, I beg Leave to refer to an *Address to the Vestry and Inhabitants of Bruton Parish*, wherein many Things are anticipated, which otherwise I should have answered more fully. At the End, an Excuse for my Conduct is obligingly made by the Author, upon the Supposition that the Charges brought against me could be proved. He might, however, have spared himself that Trouble, as I frequently *have*, and still *do* insist, that I *never* preached any Doctrine contrary to the Articles of our Church; and, in the Name of injured Innocence, I now call upon my Enemies to show the contrary.

* *In what Light the Use of this Creed is viewed by the most zealous Defenders of the Church at present, see Doctor* TUCKER'S *Apology for the Church of England.*

† *For a just Character of* SECKER, *see Page 86th of Remarks upon the* first of three Letters against the Confessional. Pietas Oxoniensis, *1st Edition, Page 9th. Letter to Doctor* NOWELL *by the Author of* Pietas Oxoniensis, *Pages 40 and 41.* Strictures on *Doctor* NOWELL'S Answer to Pietas, *Page 38th.* Goliah slain, *Page 66th.* An historical View of the Controversy concerning an intermediate State, *2d Edition, Page 241st*, &c.

Advertisement.

SUFFOLK, *May* 26, 1773.

WHEREAS, by the Death of Mr. *Josiah Granbery*, the Partnership of *Gibson, Granbery*, and Company, is dissolved, it is therefore requested that all Persons indebted to that Concern do settle their Accounts, without Loss of Time, either by paying them or giving Bonds for their respective Balances, in Order that the Books may be closed. The Business is now continued under the Firm of *James Gibson* and Company, and Orders complied with in the same Manner as heretofore.

All Persons who have any Demands against the said Concern, or the Estate of *Josiah Granbery*, deceased, are desired to give in their Claims, that they may receive Payment. (6)

WILLIAMSBURG, *June* 3, 1773.

JUST imported from *Liverpool*, a very large Quantity of LOAF and LUMP SUGAR, with any Quantity of which the Publick may depend on being regularly supplied on as low Terms as Sugar from *England* can be sold for. Also an Assortment of other Goods, namely, IRISH LINENS, THREAD STOCKINGS, THREADS of all Sorts, CUTLERY, CROCKERY WARE, ENGLISH SOAP, NAILS, LIVERPOOL BEER by the Tierce or Dozen, CHESHIRE CHEESE, *&c. &c.* on our usual moderate Terms.

We shall have a constant Supply of MADEIRA WINE, in Quarter Casks or bottled, *New York* Quality. ALLAN & TURNER.

N. B. Those who have fine Cotton or Thread, and are inclinable to have it made into Stockings, Frame knit, may have Mens for five Shillings, and Womens for four Shillings. Those that have been made are judged to be equal, nay superiour, to Needle knit.

BROOKESBANK, *May* 15, 1773.

AS I intend for *Britain* some Time this Summer, all Persons who have had Dealings at this Store are desired to make immediate Payment, or come and settle their Accounts by Bond or other Specialty, so that there may be no Dispute in my Absence; and those who have any Demands are desired to make them known. Those who do not comply with my Request may assure themselves of Suits being commenced immediately The Store will be continued under the Management of Mr. *William Hamilton*, to whom I shall deliver up the Charge immediately. (4) JAMES ANDERSON.

JOURNEYMEN BRICKLAYERS will meet with good Encouragment by applying to the Subscriber, in *Williamsburg*. (2) HUMPHREY HARWOOD.

MANCHESTER, *May* 24, 1773.

I INTEND to leave this Colony soon. (2‖) JAMES LOCKHART.

SWAN'S POINT, *June* 1, 1773.

BEING properly informed that a Brother of mine, in *London* (from whom I have not heard these three Years) wrote to me in *January* last, by a Ship then coming to *Virginia*; and as the said Letter is not yet come to my Hands, and may probably be mislaid, or have met with some unexpected Miscarriage, I shall esteem it a singular Favour of any Person who will give me Intelligence respecting it; or if conveyed to me, the Expense attending the same shall be thankfully paid. (2‖) THOMAS FENNER.

To be SOLD, *on* SATURDAY *the 19th of this Instant* (JUNE) *on the Premises*,

A TRACT of 233 Acres of LAND, whereon *Thomas Booth* lived, near Mr. *Benjamin Hubbard's*, in *Caroline*, which has been several Times advertised, and sufficiently described. Possession will be delivered on the 1st of *December* next, when the Money is to be paid. Purchasers may be shown the Land by applying to *James Weymouth*, the present Tenant. (1) EDMUND PENDLETON.

RUN away from *York* Town, on the 1st Instant *(June)* a Convict Servant named JAMES RYAN, by Trade a Cabinet Maker, about five Feet eight Inches high, with a fair Complexion, short brown Hair, a pretty large Nose, and smooth Speech. He had on a blue Cloth Coat, with Buttons of the same Colour, a blue Waistcoat with a Half Belt and yellow Buttons, a Pair of *Russia* Drill Breeches, ribbed Worsted Stockings, new Shoes, and Silver Buckles. Whoever brings him to me shall have FORTY SHILLINGS if he is taken within twenty Miles of this Place, in Proportion if at a greater Distance, or TEN POUNDS if out of the Colony, with all reasonable Charges.

STEPHEN MITCHELL.

Just IMPORTED *from* LONDON, *in the* VIRGINIA, *Captain* ESTEN, *and to be* SOLD *at my Shop, in* WILLIAMSBURG,

A FRESH ASSORTMENT OF

Drugs and Medicines,

CHYMICAL AND GALENICAL;

Also fine Sallad Oil, Pickles, Spices, Currants, Figs, Prunes, Gold and Silver Leaf, Ivory Syringes, Tooth Brushes, and Lancets.

A GREAT VARIETY OF

PATENT MEDICINES,

such as Doctor *Norris's* Antimonial Drops, *Keyser's* Pills, *James's* Powders, *&c. &c.* WILLIAM PASTEUR.

*** I am in Want of an Apprentice for six or seven Years, who must have a tolerable Education, and be well disposed. A Premium will be expected.

RUN away from the Subscriber, two Convict Servant Men. One of them is named JOSEPH STEEL, by Trade a Hatter, about thirty Years of Age, five Feet ten Inches high, of a swarthy Complexion, has a small Scar on his upper Lip, short brown Hair, and had on, and took with him, a new Felt Hat, an old brown Cloth Coat, an old Fustian Waistcoat, an Osnabrug Shirt, a Pair of Sheep Skin Breeches buttoned from the Knee to the Hip, blue Stockings, and a Pair of old Shoes; he had on an Iron Collar, and is supposed to have an Iron Ring round his Ankle, the Impression of which may possibly be discovered. The other is named WILLIAM SMITH, about five Feet six Inches high, about twenty two Years of Age, well set, has brown Hair, and had on, and took with him, a new Felt Hat, a light coloured Country Cloth Jacket patched with Green, and a Pair of Sheep Skin Breeches. It is supposed they will change their Names. Whoever secures them in any Jail, or brings them to me in *Frederick* County, near *Bladensburg*, in *Maryland*, shall have THREE POUNDS Reward, or FORTY SHILLINGS for either of them. JONATHAN NIXON.

Qui visum vitam dat ——CIC.

THE infinitely wise Author of Nature has assigned to the Eyes and Ears the most useful and important Offices of Life. The Structure of those delicately tender Organs is so exquisitely minute, the Mechanism and Properties of their various Parts so admirably curious, that they may be stiled, with Propriety, the Miracles of Nature. The great Variety of Dangers and Diseases, manifest and occult, to which those precious Senses are exposed, the little Attention that hitherto has been paid to the Improvement of this noble Science, and so few, properly qualified, have engaged in its Practice, that to study them, in any Degree suitable to their Importance, is full Business for Life. The inestimable Blessing, and great Advantages, which attend a perfect Enjoyment of the Sight and Hearing, are obvious to all; but the deplorable and truly pitiable Condition of the Blind and Deaf is attended with such solitary Discomfort, such gloomy Ideas, and constant Uneasiness of Mind, as no one can be truly sensible of who has not in some Measure experienced it himself. How noble therefore, how deserving of the nicest Cultivation, must that Art be that can restore Sight to the Blind, Hearing to the Deaf, Speech to the Dumb, and keep in Order the Springs of those Master-pieces of creative Wisdom! That Art must needs be divine; because, thus assisted, our Minds are inspired with the grandest Apprehensions of Almighty GOD!

To the INHABITANTS *of* VIRGINIA.

DOCTOR *GRAHAM*, OCULIST AND AURIST,

MOST respectfully offers his best Services, and acquaints them that he may be consulted at his Apartments at Mr. *Hyland's*, in this City, in all Disorders of the Eye and its Appendages; and in every Species of Deafness, Hardness of Hearing, Ulcerations, Noise in the Ears, *&c.* Those Persons likewise who have had the unspeakable Misfortune of being born deaf and dumb, and those who labour under any Impediment in their Speech, by applying personally, will probably be assisted. Those Persons whose Eyes are utterly perished, or sunk in their Heads, may have the Deformity removed by artificial Eyes, so curiously fixed, and adapted to the Orbits, as to have, in Appearance, the Beauties, Motion, *&c.* of a natural Eye in its healthy State.

MEDICINE and SURGERY have always been his favourite Study; but the Structure and Diseases of those tender, sympathetick, and nearly connected Organs, just mentioned, have for many Years particularly engaged his Attention and Practice; whence, regardless of vague conjectural Hypotheses, he hath deduced, on rational Principles, Methods of Cure, improved and confirmed by the most accurate Observations, in a Course of Practice the most extensive, and perhaps the most successful of any of his Contemporaries in *Europe*, or on this vast Continent.

Notwithstanding it has ever been a Custom with the professed Oculists and Aurists of *Europe* to conceal their Method of Practice, and to refuse to communicate to any one the Knowledge they possessed, yet as his Concerns in *England* will not permit him to remain long in *America*, and in Order that his Method may be rendered of as diffusive Utility as possible, he proposes to instruct and appoint, after a Series of actual Practice, *one* Person in every Province through which he may pass to succeed him in treating, after the most improved Method, the Diseases of the Eyes and Ears, and to communicate to them from Time to Time such Discoveries and Improvements as may result from future Practice. A Premium will be expected, and none need apply but those who have been regularly bred to the Profession of Physick or Surgery.

The candid and intelligent Inhabitants of these Parts of the *British* Colonies can readily distinguish true Merit from pretended Knowledge. To conciliate, therefore, their Favour, Doctor *Graham* begs Leave to assure them, that, with Tenderness and Moderation, even to the poorest Individual, his best Abilities shall at all Times be exerted to serve them; and as the Success which daily attends his Practice is a better Testimony of his Skill than any Thing he might advance in his own Behalf, let it suffice only to mention, that, after several Years Study at the justly celebrated University of *Edinburgh*, he has travelled in Pursuit of Knowledge, in his favourite Branches, attending the Infirmaries and Hospitals, as well as the Lectures of the most eminent Professors, in *Europe*. In the Course of his Practice at *Philadelphia*, several Hundred Patients have been cured or relieved of the following Disorders, many of which had been of long Standing, and deemed incurable by other Practitioners, even by Gentlemen who otherwise do Honour to the Profession; the Success attending their Practice sufficiently evincing that they are worthy and capable of the great, the important Charge, with which they are intrusted. The chief Disorders are as follows: Total, partial, and periodical Blindness; Weakness and Dimness of Sight; Squinting; Pain, Swelling, and Inflammation of the Eyes; Spots, Specks, Pearls, or Films occasioned by the Smallpox, Blows, or extraneous Substances; weak, watery, red, spongy, and ulcerated Eyelids; spasmodick Twitching of the Muscles; involuntary Weeping of the Tears; Tumours, and Excrescencies; *Fistulæ Lachrymales*; total and periodical Deafness; Thickness of Hearing; Pain, and Inflammations; painful Sensations in Consequence of loud Sounds; Cracking, Itching, continual and remitting Noises in the Ears; offensive Runnings occasioned by Colds, Swelling, Swimming, Picking, and improper Applications, or by long and severe Sicknesses; Insects and extraneous Bodies getting into the Ears; Ulcerations, with *Caries* of the Bones, *Polypi*, &c. and several Persons born deaf and dumb, Impediments in their Speech, *&c.*

N. B. Business in *Philadelphia* will not permit the Doctor to remain in this City longer than the 15th of *June*. Those, therefore, who have Occasion for his Assistance, will be pleased to apply immediately. The Poor, who apply properly recommended, will be assisted *gratis* with Advice, Medicines, or manual Operations, as their respective Cases may require; and for that Purpose he will appropriate every Morning, *Sundays* excepted, between the Hours of five and seven.

*** The Doctor, next Fall, on his Progress from *Philadelphia* to *Charlestown, South Carolina*, will stop a few Days at each of the Places hereafter mentioned, where those Persons whose Circumstances or Situation have hitherto precluded them from the Benefit of applying for Assistance in their respective Complaints may have an Opportunity of consulting him, namely: ALEXANDRIA, FREDERICKSBURG, NEWCASTLE, HOBB'S HOLE, URBANNA, PETERSBURG, RICHMOND, NORFOLK, SUFFOLK, *&c.*

Æque pauperibus prodest, locupletibus æque,
Æque neglectum pueris senibusque nocebit. HOR.

WILLIAMSBURG, *May* 13, 1773.

POETS CORNER.

ON CONTENTMENT.

HAIL, sweet Content! could I but thee poſſeſs,
I'd aſk no greater earthly Happineſs;
Then ſay, thou Spring from whence all Bleſſings flow,
Thou genial Source of Happineſs below,
Where may I find thee? Where do'ſt thou reſide?
In Beauty's lofty Temple, crown'd with Pride?
Or do'ſt thou viſit 'mongſt the Rich and Great?
With Politicks, or Miniſters of State?
Do'ſt thou frequent among the glittering Things
In Towns or Cities, Palaces, or Kings?
No; vainly will you ſeek me in a Court,
The Place where knaviſh Patriots reſort:
I on the great Ones Boſoms never fix,
Nor do I glitter in a Coach and Six;
At Beauty's Shrine I ſeldom do attend,
Nor to the vain Coquette was e'er a Friend.
Believe me, if Contentment you would gain,
Seek not the Paths where Wealth and Power reign:
I never with the Mighty yet was ſeen,
But aid the rural Paſtimes on the Green;
There am I ſeen in homely neat Array,
Sweeter than Sol, the Monarch of the Day.
Poſſeſs'd of me, the rural Maiden fair
Ne'er feels the Stings of Horrour and Deſpair;
Her Mind's an Aſylum for Peace and Eaſe,
Secure of me, her Thoughts can ne'er diſpleaſe.
With Innocence and Virtue I remain,
But Envy, Pride, and Vanity, diſdain.
With guilty Conſcience I did never dwell,
Nor aid the Slanderer envious Lies to tell;
The Heart ne'er felt me that delights in Strife,
I only viſit thoſe of quiet Life.
If true Contentment then you would obtain,
Seek, ſeek the Paths where Peace and Virtue reign.

NORTHUMBERLAND, *May* 25, 1773.

THE Subſcriber lately had conſigned to him, from *London*, an Aſſortment of the neweſt faſhioned LUSTRINGS, to the Amount of four Hundred Pounds Sterling; likewiſe a large Aſſortment of WORSTED STOCKINGS, and a Quantity of PORT WINE; which Goods will be diſpoſed of for ready Money or ſhort Credit, at a very low Advance. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe may know the Terms by applying to Mr. *Robert Gilmour* of *Norfolk*, with whom Patterns of the Silks will be lodged.

ROBERT GILMOUR, Junior.

WILLIAMSBURG, *May* 28, 1773.

BARTHOLOMEW LE PETIT begs Leave to acquaint the Publick that next *Monday* Week, being the 7th of *June*, he propoſes opening School for the Education of young Gentlemen, and has for that Purpoſe taken the Brick Houſe belonging to Mr. *Robert Jackſon*, in the Market Square, where he will teach the ENGLISH, LATIN, and FRENCH Tongues, and WRITING and ARITHMETICK in their different Branches. As it is his Intention to do Juſtice to every Youth who may be intruſted to his Care, he has confined himſelf to the Number of twenty five. His Terms may be known by applying to him at Mr. *Maupin's*. (2‖)

N. B. The LADIES will be waited upon at their own Houſes.

ESSEX, *May* 10, 1773.

IMPORTED, laſt Fall, in the *Emperour*, Thomas Cockerill Maſter, two Parcels of GOODS marked M G, No 1, a Truſs, and No 2, a Caſe, which have not yet come to my Hands. I ſhall therefore be much obliged to any one who will inform me where I may get them; or if the Perſon in whoſe Care they may be will be kind enough to ſend them by a ſafe Craft to my Store, at *Layton's* Warehouſe, on *Rappahannock* River, I ſhall eſteem it a particular Favour, and thankfully pay Charges.

(2‖) MUSCOE GARNETT.

NORTH CAROLINA, *May* 3, 1773.

BY Virtue of a Power from Sir *Nathaniel Dukinfield*, Baronet, now in *Great Britain*, will be ſold, all his LANDS, known by the Name of DUKINFIELD, finely ſituated upon the Bay, oppoſite to *Edenton*, in *Bertie* County. The Lands are ſo well known, for their remarkable Fertility and fine Situation, that it is needleſs to give any farther Deſcription of them. They will be laid off in Lots of about five Hundred Acres; and any Gentleman inclinable to purchaſe may apply to the Subſcriber, who reſides on the Premiſes.

JOHN PEARSON.

For SALE, *at Mr.* JOHN PRENTIS'*s Store, in* WILLIAMSBURG,

AN EXCEEDING ELEGANT

SPINET,

in a genteel Mohogany Caſe, with a Muſick Deſk, ſpare Wires, Quills, &c. This Inſtrument is entirely new, and juſt imported in the *Virginia*, Captain *Eſten*. The loweſt Price is twenty two Pounds Currency.

I SHALL attend at ALEXANDRIA on the Court Day in *June* next, to diſpoſe of two Tracts of LAND in *Fairfax* County, for ready Money or Bills of Exchange. One contains upwards of eleven Hundred Acres, and lies on *Four Mile* Run, adjoining Colonel *Carlyle's* Mill, about four Miles from *Alexandria*; as the Soil is equal to any in that Neighbourhood, it needs no farther Recommendation, and I am told will admit of as conſtant a Water Mill as any on this Side of the Ridge. The other Tract contains eleven Hundred and fifty nine Acres, lies on the Waters of *Pohick*, about five Miles from *Colcheſter*, and the ſame from *Pohick* Warehouſe. I am informed it is common Foreſt Land, but for Pine and Oak Timber it is ſaid to equal any in the County. A good Title will be made at the Sale.

The foregoing makes it neceſſary for me to ſay, that I am not one of the happy few who are not in great Want of Caſh. I muſt therefore earneſtly requeſt all thoſe indebted to me, either on my own or Father's Eſtate Account, to make Payment in Time, to prevent farther Sales of my Eſtate, or Expenſe to themſelves. (4) JAMES MERCER.

THE Subſcriber begs Leave to inform the Publick that the Reaſon of his not ſending out the Models of his Wheat Machines, according to his former Advertiſement, is occaſioned by an Alteration he has made in it, which he thinks will be an Advantage to the Publick; and as it cannot be proved till Harveſt comes in, he hopes this ſhort Delay will be excuſed, but as ſoon as that happens he intends to ſet out with Models, in Order to inſtruct as many People in each County as may be neceſſary to put them in Practice.

JOHN HOBDAY.

WANTS EMPLOYMENT,

A YOUNG Man who has been brought up in a Store, underſtands Book-keeping, is capable of taking Charge of a Store, &c. and can be well recommended. Apply to the Printers. (tf)

I INTEND for *Great Britain* in *September* next, and hope thoſe indebted to me will make immediate Payment, to prevent Suits being commenced againſt them, as they may depend no Indulgence will be allowed after the 28th of *July* next. Thoſe to whom I am indebted are deſired to bring in their Accounts, that they may be properly ſettled. SERAFINO FORMICOLA.

AMELIA, *May* 18, 1773.

WHEREAS, on the 28th of JANUARY laſt, we purchaſed a Negro Fellow of *Miles Robertſon* of this County, for the Sum of eighty Pounds, and gave our Bond to one *Nathaniel Friend* of *Cheſterfield* for the ſame, payable the 22d of *July* next; and whereas we are much impoſed on in the Sale of the ſaid Negro, this is to forewarn all Perſons from taking an Aſſignment of the Bond, as the Money will not be paid when due.

RULER RICHARDSON.
JAMES BAGLEY.

To be LEASED *for a* TERM *of* YEARS, *or for* LIFE,

THREE Thouſand Acres of valuable LAND in *Hanover* County, about eight Miles from the Courthouſe. It will be laid off in Lots of one, two, and three Hundred Acres. For Terms apply to

GARLAND ANDERSON.
PAUL THILMAN.

RICHMOND, *May* 18, 1773.

I INTEND to leave this Colony in a ſhort Time. DAVID KIPPEN.

A SMALL CARGO OF CHOICE

Gold Coaſt SLAVES,

well aſſorted and healthy, alſo a fine Fellow who underſtands the Sail-making Buſineſs, will be ſold at *Alexandria*, on *Potowmack* River, on *Wedneſday* the 9th of *June*, for Caſh, or good Bills.

(2) BALDWIN MATTHEWS BUCKNER.

COMMITTED to SUSSEX Jail, on the 13th Inſtant *(May)* a *Virginia* born Negro Man, taken up as a Runaway, who will not tell his Maſter's Name, but ſays he is a Freeman, and that he ſerved his Time with Mr. *John Fletcher* of *Fairfax*. He is about five Feet ſeven or eight Inches high, has on a brown Linen Shirt, a Cotton Waiſtcoat, blue Plains Breeches, Yarn Hoſe, and a white Hat; he has three Pair of Oſnabrug Breeches, two Oſnabrug Shirts, and a Coat made out of a Duffil Blanket. The Owner is deſired to pay Charges, and take him away.

(1‖) JOHN BERRYMAN, Jailer.

TAKEN up, in *Dinwiddie*, a dark brown COW, marked with a Crop, Hole, and Halfmoon under the left Ear; there appears to have been a Hole in the upper Side of the right Ear, which was torn out, and makes it like a Halfmoon. Poſted, and appraiſed to thirty Shillings.

(‖) JAMES BAUGH, Senior.

TAKEN up, in *Amelia*, a red and white HEIFER, marked with a Swallowfork in the right Ear, and a Crop and Hole in the left, the Hole torn out. Poſted, and appraiſed to thirty Shillings.

(‖) WILLIAM HATCHITT.

To be SOLD *at the* PRINTING OFFICE,

A few Copies of

AN EXPERIMENTAL TREATISE on the

HUMAN BILE.

By J. M'CLURG, *M. D.*

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND in *Goochland*, containing five Hundred and ten Acres, on the Waters of *Beaverdam* and *Geneto*; the Soil is excellent for Wheat, with about ſeventy Acres cleared, and in good Order for Cropping. For Terms apply to the Subſcriber, at *Four Mile* Creek.

(4) JOHN PLEASANTS.

YORK, *ſs.*

AUGUSTINE MOORE, Gentleman, a Juſtice of the Peace, and one of the Judges of the Court of the ſaid County, to all Sheriffs, Mayors, Conſtables, and Headboroughs, within this his Majeſty's Colony and Dominion of *Virginia*, greeting: Whereas *Arthur Miller*, late of this County, was lately a Priſoner in Cuſtody of the Jailer of the ſaid County of *York*, charged in Execution of the Suits of *James Gordon* for the Sum of one Hundred and twenty five Pounds two Shillings and ſeven Pence Halfpeny for Debt and Coſts, and Intereſt from the 10th Day of *Auguſt* 1772, alſo *Judith Banks*, Adminiſtratrix of *George Banks*, deceaſed, Action on the Caſe, Damage fifty Pounds, which the ſaid *James Gordon* and *Judith Banks* lately in the Court of this County recovered againſt the ſaid *Arthur Miller*, whereof he is convicted, as appears to me of Record; and for as much as it has been duly proved that the ſaid *Arthur Miller* has eſcaped, and is going at large, therefore, in his Majeſty's Name, I command you, and every of you, in your reſpective Counties, Cities, Towns, and Precincts, to ſeize and retake the ſaid *Arthur Miller*, and him to convey to the Priſon where Debtors are uſually kept in the County where he ſhall be retaken, and delivered to the Keeper thereof, together with this Warrant. And I charge and command you, the Sheriff or Keeper of the ſaid Priſon, to receive into your Jail and Cuſtody the Body of the ſaid *Arthur Miller*, and him there ſafely to keep, until he ſhall have made full Satisfaction to the ſaid *James Gordon* and *Judith Banks* for their Debts and Coſts aforeſaid, until he ſhall be diſcharged by due Courſe of Law, purſuant to an Act of Aſſembly in that Caſe made and provided. Given under my Hand and Seal, this 30th Day of *April*, 1773. AUGUSTINE MOORE.

NEWPORT MILL, *May* 20, 1773.

I INTEND to leave this Colony ſoon.

EDWARD PELL.

IF *Richard Rogers*, who went from *England* to *America* about the Year 1750, be living, he is deſired to give an Account of himſelf; or if any Gentleman of his Acquaintance can give Information of him, ſo that a Certificate may be obtained of his being living or dead, by Letter directed to Mr. *Henry Adams*, Attorney at Law in *Mark* Lane, *London*, or to Mr. *Thomas Coales* of the Bank of *England*, the Favour will very much oblige the ſaid *Rogers*'s Friends, and will be gratefully returned the firſt Opportunity. All reaſonable Expenſes, &c. will be paid by Meſſ. *Perkins*, *Buchanan*, and *Brown*, Merchants.

The ſaid *Richard Rogers* hath not been heard of ſince the Year 1754, at which Time he kept a School in *Lunenburg* County, *Virginia*, and ordered, in his Letter dated *September* 29th, in the ſaid Year 1754, to direct to him, "in *Lunenburg* County, *Virginia*, to the Care of Mr. *Clement Read*, Clerk of *Lunenburg* Court" (adding, that "that Gentleman is much eſteemed, and generally known by moſt of the Gentlemen in *Virginia*") or to direct to him "at Mr. *John Speed*'s in *Lunenburg*, to be left to the Care of Mr. *Theophilus Field*, Merchant at *Bolling*'s *Point*, on *Appamattox* River, *Virginia*." (6)

To be SOLD *to the higheſt Bidder, on ſix Months Credit,*

THE HOUSE, and two LOTS of Ground, with the Appurtenances, where Mrs. *Campbell* keeps Tavern, below the Capitol, in *Williamſburg*. The Sale will be before the *Raleigh* Porch, on *Thurſday* the 29th of *July* next, at 5 o'Clock in the Afternoon. Bond and Security for the Purchaſe Money to be given to *Benjamin Waller*, Attorney for the Deviſees of *Nathaniel Walthoe*, Eſquire, deceaſed.

COMMITTED to *Surry* County Jail, a very likely Negro Man about twenty Years of Age, who ſays his Name is HARRY, and that he belongs to *Sarah Sumner* of *Nanſemond*. His Owner is deſired to take him away, and pay Charges to

MICAJAH COGGAN, Jailer.

RUN away from on Board the *Matty*, lying in *Pagan* Creek, on the 21ſt of *April*, a Negro Man named JACK, alias *Phil*, about twenty one Years of Age, five Feet nine Inches high, of a yellow Complexion, proportionably made, and has loſt two Joints of two of his Fingers on his right Hand; he had on a new green Coat, a blue Jacket, a Pair of gray Breeches, a white Shirt, and a Pair of black Stockings. This Fellow is the Property of Mr. *Thomas Gordon* of *Peterſburſburg*, who has already advertiſed him in this Gazette. I will give a Reward of TWENTY SHILLINGS, beſides what is allowed by Law, to any Perſon who delivers him to his ſaid Maſter in *Peterſburg*, Mr. *Hugh M'Mekin* in *Portſmouth*, or to Mr. *Andrew Mackie* near *Smithfield*,

(tf) JAMES PRUDDEN.

TO BE SOLD,

ABOUT fourteen Thouſand Acres of exceeding good LAND in the County of *Pittſylvania*. For Terms apply to Mr. *Hugh Roſe* of *Amherſt*, who will treat with any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe, and be empowered to make a legal Title.

CAROLINE, *May* 7, 1773. (tf) THOMAS LOMAX.

NORTHAMPTON, *May* 8, 1773.

RUN away from the Subſcriber's Plantation in *Brunſwick*, laſt *December*, two Negro Men, DAVID and SAM, about twenty five Years of Age, of the middle Stature, and had on Cotton Clothes, new Felt Hats, Oſnabrug Shirts, &c. *David* is likely, ſtrong, and full faced; *Sam* is thin viſaged, with a wide Mouth, and a higher Noſe than common. They were carried from *York*, where they had Wives; but as no Advice can be had of their returning thither, I ſuppoſe they have taken ſome other Courſe, and perhaps may depart the Country. All Maſters of Veſſels are hereby forewarned from carrying them away. Whoever conveys them to me ſhall have FIFTY SHILLINGS Reward for each, and if taken out of the Country FIVE POUNDS, beſides the Allowance by Law. (6) GRIFFIN STITH.

TAPPAHANNOCK, *May* 4, 1773.

AS it is now three Years ſince I diſcontinued Store-keeping on my own private Account at this Place, I requeſt all thoſe indebted to me to come and pay off immediately, otherwiſe their Accounts, &c. will be put into an Attorney's Hands, without Reſpect of Perſons or farther Notice. Thoſe who have any Claims againſt me are deſired to bring them in. (6) ARCHIBALD M'CALL.

*** I have LOTS, and a genteel and pleaſant ſituated two Story HOUSE, &c. in this Place, which I will ſell on reaſonable Terms.

PURSUANT to the laſt Will and Teſtament of Mr. *John Smith* of *Hanover* County, deceaſed, will be ſold, on the Premiſes, ſome Time next Fall, and to be entered on at *Chriſtmas*, a valuable Tract of LAND in *Henrico* County, on the *Brook* Swamp, between four and five Miles from *Richmond*, and two Miles from the *Meadow* Bridges, known by the Name of *Pickenocky*, containing about two Hundred Acres, whereon is an extraordinary Piece of Dam Work, nearly finiſhed, which will effectually keep off the Overflowings of the *Brook* from upwards of a Hundred Acres of exceeding rich well timbered low Grounds. Likewiſe a Tract of about two Thouſand Acres of very rich and well timbered LAND in *Goochland* County, on *James* River, near the Mouth of the *Great Bird*, and oppoſite to *Elk* Iſland, having on it a Plantation in Order for working ſixteen Hands; and the Soil is very ſuitable for Tobacco, Wheat, and Corn. This Land will be ſold altogether, or in Parcels, as may beſt ſuit the Purchaſers. Alſo the Reverſion of a Tract of about five Hundred Acres of very good Tobacco and Grain LAND, in *Goochland* County, on the Branches of the *Little Bird*, contiguous to the Lands of Mr. *Samuel Giſt*, at whoſe Death the Purchaſer will have Poſſeſſion. The Lands in *Goochland* will be ſhown by Mr. *John Ware*, near the Premiſes, and the Days of Sale and Time of Payment will be made known in a future Advertiſement.

All Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of Mr. *John Smith*, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate Payment, and thoſe who have any Demands againſt the ſame are requeſted to make them known to

(tf) WILLIAM ANDERSON, Executor.

N. B. For the Convenience of thoſe who may have Accounts to ſettle with me for Tranſactions had with Mr. *Smith*, I ſhall attend at every *Hanover* Court, and the two ſucceeding Days in *Hanover* Town.

FREDERICKSBURG, *February* 24, 1773.

WHEREAS ſome of thoſe indebted on the Books here have not paid due Regard to my Advertiſement of the 1ſt of *December* laſt, I give them this laſt Notice, that all and every Account not paid off, or a good Part of it, before the 20th of *April*, or our *May* Fair at the fartheſt, or ſettled by Bond or other Specialty before that Time, will moſt certainly be put into the Hands of a Lawyer, without Reſpect of Perſons. Unavoidable Reaſons will oblige me to this, which I ſhall probably in Time acquaint them with. Thoſe who may be put to Trouble and Expenſe cannot now blame me for Want of Notice.

*** I have ſold Part of the Goods now on Hand, but ſo as not to diſtort the Store, and have ſtill a large Aſſortment on Hand, which I will ſell by Wholeſale or Retail, on the Terms formerly advertiſed. Any Perſon who will purchaſe the Whole ſhall have them on Terms which they themſelves will ſay are very low and reaſonable.

(tf) GEORGE MITCHELL.

FOR SALE,

THE PLANTATION whereon the Subſcriber lives, in *King* and *Queen* County, about a Mile and a Half from *Todd*'s Warehouſe, containing ſix Hundred and fifty ſeven Acres, in good Order for Cropping, having a large Peach and Apple Orchard thereon beginning to bear, a Quantity of low Grounds which may be made good Meadow with little Expenſe; the Dwellinghouſe, Kitchen, and other Outhouſes, have been built between four and five Years. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe may know the Terms by applying to

(tf) R. DAINGERFIELD.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE Tract of LAND, containing about ſixteen Hundred Acres, more or leſs, lying on the River *Shenando*, in *Berkley* County (formerly *Frederick*) which is one of the moſt flouriſhing Counties in *Virginia*. The Land is exceeding good, well timbered, and adapted to the raiſing of all Kinds of Grain, as well as Tobacco, and has the Advantage of a very fine Stream of Water, on which is a Blomery with two Fires, a good Stone Merchant Mill with two Pair of Stones, a Saw Mill, a Diſtillery conveniently ſituated, a Smith's Shop, a Cooper's Shop, and many other Outhouſes. There are about a Hundred and fifty Acres of Land cleared, and about fifty Acres of Meadow may be made with a very ſmall Expenſe, one Half of which may be watered any Day in the Year. A Stock of Cattle, Horſes, and Hogs, ſome Houſehold Furniture, and all Kinds of Utenſils proper for carrying on the above different Branches of Buſineſs, will be ſold with or without the Land. For farther Particulars inquire of Mr. *William Little*, on the Premiſes. Credit will be allowed for Part of the Purchaſe Money, the Purchaſer giving Bond, with Security if required. For Terms apply to the Honourable *George William Fairfax*, Eſquire, *Carlyle* and *Dalton* in *Alexandria*, or *Preſton Bowdoin* in *Norfolk*. (Tf)

ALL Perſons may be ſupplied with this PAPER at 12*ſ.* 6*d.* a Year, and have ADVERTISEMENTS (of a moderate Length) inſerted in it for 3*ſ.* the firſt Week, and 2*ſ.* each Week after.——*** All Sorts of PRINTING WORK done at this Office in the neateſt Manner, with Care and Expedition.